MILLERSBURG, HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1860.

Doetry.

TRUTH BOTH NEVER DIE.

Though kingdoms, states, and empires fall, And dynatics decay; Though cities crumble into dust, And pations die away; Though gorgevus towers and

In heaps of ruins lie, Which were once the proudest of the p

We'll mourn not o'er the silent past.

Although its men of high renous Be numbered with the dead. We grieve not o'er what earth has lost, It cannot claim a sigh: For the wrong alone hath periahed-The Truth doth never die.

All the Past is living still-All that is good and true; The rest bath perished, and did Deserve to perish, too! The world rolls ever round and round,

And time rolls ever by, And the wrong is ever rooted up-But the Truth doth never die!

Miscellaneous.

Give Me Back My Husband.

Not many years since, a young marrie uple from the far "fast-anchored isle to "look upon the wine it was red," "when it gave its color in the cup." The charmer fastened around its victim all the serpent spells of its sorcery, and he fell; and at every step of his rapid degredation from the man to the brute, and downward, a heart-string broke in the bosom of his

Finally, with the last spark of hope flit-tering on the alter of her heart, she threads her way into one of those shambles, where man is made such a things as the beasts of the field would bellow at: She pressed who were reveling in her own rain. With her bosom full "of that perilous stuff that preys upon the heart," she stood before Indian bread to exclaimed in tones of startling anguish—
"Give me back by husband!" Their is your husband," said the man as he pointed to the prostrate wretch. "That my husband! What have you done to him! your husband," said the man as he pointed to the prostrate wretch. "That my husband! What have you done to him!—
That my husband! What have you done
That my husband! What have you done to him!—
That my husband! What have you done to him!—
That my husband! What have you done to hope it into a kettle of boiling water, and let it boil one hour. Eat it sauce to to that noble form, that once like a giant oak held its protecting ahade over the fragile vine that clung to it for protection and shelter? That my husband? With what with a pint and

Recipes.

One pint of sweet milk, one teaspoon of butter, a teaspoon of salt, two eggs, two teaspoons cream tartar in the flour. In-dian meal to make it shows

Put one quart of corn into cold water, and add two large teaspoonfuls of saleratus; put it on the fire and boil it until the hull will rub off easily rinse it well in cold water and put it on the fire again and boil it until soft enough for use.

NICE DRESSING.

Spread a few pieces of stale but tender wheaten bread liberally with butter and seasoned rather high with salt and pepper, work them into the butter; then dip in wine, and use it in as large pieces as is convenient to stuff the bird. The delicious flavor which the wine gives is very pene-trating, and it gives the fowl a rich gamy character, which is very pleasant.

CURE FOR WARTS AND CORNS. The bark of a willow tree, burned to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar and ap-plied to the parts, will remove all corus or ssences on any part of the body.

TO TAKE BUST OUT OF STEEL. Cover the steel with sweet oil well rub ped on. In forty eight hours, rub with fine-

Apples should be dried as soon as possi-ble after they are cut, to have them light colored, stoves and kilns should be used in and as soon as dried they should be boxed up tight to keep them from the insects which deposit their eggs among them and produce the worms which spoil so many of them. In this way they may be kept for years with perfect safety.

Place two quarts of milk over the fire. When it boils, add a little flour to thicken, a tea-spoon of salt, a small lump of but ter, two table-spoonfuls of sugar; have in a deep dish six or eight slices of light Indian bread toasted. Pour the mixture

Take one quart of buttermilk, two eggs,

An English writer states that a liquid that will color the human hair black, and not color the ski n, may be made by taking

Congressional.

Washingon, Jan. 24.

House.—Mr. McClernard rose to a personal explanation, saying that his colleague Mr. Farnsworth had in effect charged him with having expressed certain resolutions of the Illinois Democracy on the subject of slavery in his (Farnsworth's) speech the other day. The charge was compounded and unparliamentary reflecting upon him (Mr. McClernard.)

Mr. Farnsworth replied, that all sought to do was to let the South and country know where the Douglas Democracy of Illinois stand. They declare they want no new Congressional test on slavery, no slave code, no revival of the African slave trade, and assert that slavery is a

more municipal local institution.

He heard yesterday the speech of Ma Douglas, who proposes a slave code, by making it a penitentiary offence for any person to interfere with the relation of maser and slave.

Mr. Logan said that so far as the Demo-racy of Ilinois were concerned, they can take care of themselves, and if his colleague (Farnsworth) would attend to his own platform he would act with a little more propriety to the Slave Code, it was none of Mr. Fransworth's buisness. The distinguished gentleman proposed that a law be passed to open the doors of the penitentary to those who incite treason and insurrecaway slaves from their masters. He suspected his collegue desired no such law, for fear it might afflict some persons living where Mr. Farnsworth does.

Mr. Farnsworth inquired what did Douglas propose but a Slave Code?

Mr. Logan said he endorsed every po of Mr. Douglas' Bill, which was merely to suppress conspiracies for infracting the his colleague was engaged in such things but his constituents had endorsed them and ministers had preached sermons holding up John Brown as a martyr.

Mr. Farnsworth repeated that Mr. Doug las' proposed to pass a Slave Code for the protection of Slavery wherever it exists, notwithstanding the Douglas Democracy in Illinois had declared Slavery a mere local and municipal institution. That is the misand municipal institution. That is the miserale sophistry and position of the men his colleague, Mr. Logan, worships. It became necessary for Mr. Douglas to make a bid for Southern support, and he goes for a Congressional Slave Code. His colleague bad talked about sending Republicans to the penitentiary; he had no doubt that the man his colleague worships would be glad to send the Republicans to the penitentiary till after the next election.—[Laughter] We expect to get him into the penitentiary before he gets us there.

enitentiary before he gets us there. Mr. McClernard resumed his personal

Mr. Corwin resumed his remarks from terday, saying that we stand with the Fath

consequence of that declaration Brown had determined to murder somebody at Harper's Ferry. Did the gentlemen suppose that John Brown had not read Jefferson, s notes of Virginia, and the remark of Washington that he would render cordial co-operation of alatery throughout the Territory!. Did they suppose he had not seen the debates of the Virginia Convention, in which it was said that slavery was an enormous evil and that unless abolished, it would advance steadily step by step until it would be as fatal as death! Did they suppose Brown had read all these things and

should not more properly trace it ames which will brightly illumine the ages of history, while we have been food

erned by Congressional law which could provide whether slavery shall or shall not exist. He referred to a former period of our history to show that Mr. Monroe, President, and Messrs. Jao. Quincy Adams Crawford, Calboun and Southard all agreed that Congress has the power to exclude lavery from the Territories. He also alluded to the judicial history of the country to show that the position of the Republicans was consistent therewith. Their principles on that subject were the same as those of the old whig party. Mr. Calboun had emphatically said that the doctrine of that Congress could nor legislate on the sub-ject of slavery in the Territories was absurd and contrary to the practice of the govern-ment from its foundation to the present

Mr. Winslow and Mr. Corwin, expre House proceed to vote for Speaker visa

Mr. Hickman and others on the Repub

Mr. Hickman and others on the Republican side objected.

Mr. Corwin resumed reviewing the history of Ohio Democracy of 1858, who in resoltuions declared that they looked on institution of slavery as unfavorable to the full development of free institutions, and entertaining those sentiments said they would be direlect to duty if they did not prevent its increase, and mitigate and finally eradicate it. The Democracy of Ohio in 1848 held these doctrines going farther than the Whigs, but in that year the Democracy ocratic party were carried captive to Baby-lon. Zachary Taylor was elected Presi dent. The Democrats hung their harps on the willows and mourned for the slain of the daughters of their people, while up to 1853 they maintained that slavery might be restricted. The Democracy may sud-suddently wake up and say slavery is very suddenly wake up and say slavery is very good and will develop the resources of the country. He referred to these things to show Democratic inconsistency; the ques-tion as to slavery must be tried hereafter; the House is organized if this shall ever take place. If Southern gentlemen au-nounce as they have, that this Union shall be dissolved; if the North elect a President of the r choice, we shall then see where

Mr Corwin spoke four hours. Adjourn-

Examine the Bottom of Your

how easy a matter it is to examine the bottom of a well, cistern or pond of water, by tom or a well, eistern or pond of water, by
the use of common mirror. The New
Hampshire Journal of Agriculture says:
"When the sun shines brightly hold a
mirror so that the reflected rays of light
will fall into the water. A bright spot
will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object very plainly. By

much.—Scientific American.

A young man from the country, going to call on some musical young ladies the other evening, he was told that he must ask them to sing, and should they refuse, he ought to press them. Accordingly, he commenced by requesting Miss Mary to favor him with a song. She gently declined, said she had a bad cold, &c. "Well, then Mith," said our horo, "Thup-

SPEECH

HON, E. JOY MORRIS. OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, said: Mr. CLERK: Occupying, as I do, a per-fectly independent political position. I am at liberty, free from any particular party bias, to vote in the election of Speaker, and on all questions which shall come before the House, when it shall have been

here by gentlemen representing slavehold-ing constituencies. Sir, I am opposed to all unnecessary agitation on the subject.— I am willing to meet it only when it comes before us in the ordinary action of a legis lative body. But I protest against its be ing thrust upon us now, before the House is organized, and to the obstruction of public business, and in order to confuse the election of Speaker.

There are many tests, Mr. Clerk, of the fidelity of men to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union and harmony of the country. Crisis in our politput men's principles to a stern proof, when loyalty to the party and devotion to the country come in conflict; when the voice of patriotism or faction must be heeded; when the popular will or that of the Executive must be observed. In such a crisis stood my honorable friend from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] in the last Congress, during the memorial struggle on the admission of

House which was not the act of the peo-ple of Kansas. It was fraudulent from be-ginning to end; one which would not bear the test of investigation. When the House raised a committee for the purpose of investigating the frauds with which it was tainted, the Speaker—for whom I enspect—violated the first principles of par-liamentary law, and appointed a majority on the committee opposed to the very ob-ject for which the House had created it, and thus defeated the exposure of the in-iquitous proceedings by which the legal voice of the people of Kansss had been

ties, foremost among the most able cham-pions of the people. For his gallant con-duct during all that contest, he shall have my vote, as long as there is a possibility of electing him Speaker of this House. gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman,] and lebted for the investigation in the last Congress which brought to light the abuses and corruptions of the naval department, and which led to reformatory legislation. In case of a bite from a mad dog, wash
the part with strong brine for an hour, and
then bind on some salt with rag.

In toothache, warn salt and water held
to the part and renewed two or three times
will relieve in mest cases. If the gums be
effected, wash the mouth well with brine;
if the teeth be tartared wash them twice a if the teeth be tartared wash them twice a day with salt water.

In awelled neck, wash the part with brine twice a day until cured.

Salt will expel worms, if used in the food in moderate degree, and aids digestion; but salt meat is injurious if used too much.—Scientific American.

A young man from the country, going to call on some musical young lations in the much in the scorpion lash of public indignation.

that question a fair hearing, when a prop-osition for a revision of the tariff shall to the Declaration of Independence, come before it. We have a right to expect that the business wants of the country shall be taken into consideration; that remedial measure shall be applied to ex- can exist only so long as North and South isting evils, and that the voice of the great and all sections respect their respective reproductive masses shall at least be heard served rights. We of the North insist that and respected in the committee specially we are not to be made a particeps crim-charged with the protection of their inter-inis in these transactions. We insist that ests. The election of my friend from Ohio it is a false and unwarranted charge. Yes, will be the surest guarantee of the realiza-tion of such a hope.

sir; it is a libel, it is unjust, and it is a cal-umny, to hold to the whole body of the

a man of just and equable temper, of a the whole South. Mr. Clerk, held responsi-fair and honorable nature, and incapble of ble when the Legislature of South Caroli-

tive of a southern State; a book peculiarly and almost exclusively addressed to southern men, reciting the experiences of a southern man, and drawing a comparison hearts of the loyal people of the South.

We never believed that the whole people of of free and slave labor. The book, sir, the South were ripe for these see must fall or stand upon its own merits.— schemes af aggrandizement and separation And what is done here? Why, gentlemen of the Union. Nor do believe that any And what is done here? Why, gentlemen magnify this book into a tremendous engine of mischief. They proclaim that all who endorse it are capable of producing infinite mischief to the peace of this country. They proclaim that all who indorse it, indorse treason. Has not my honorable friend said that, in so far as that book expresses anything contrary to the Constitution of the United States, so far he condemns it. Could any declaration he condemns it. Could any declaration be more unreserved, more candid, and, I that everybody there is in favor of the remay add, more acceptable, if gentlemen vival of that accursed traffic, because cerare willing to believe in the veracity of their peers upon this floor? What have we to do with Mr. Helper's book more than with any other book? Are we to sit here ent Cabinet, and that some of the ohief. Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

Upon our action at that time depended not only the tranquillity of the particular district of country about which we were legislating, but the peace of the whole nation.

Under previous legislation the people of Kansas were allowed to determine for themselves whether they would come into the Union as a free or slave State. While engaged in the solution of that important question, every act of fraud, violence; and rullianism perpetrated against them, to pre-

chief, which has been occupying the aten-tion of Congress now nearly for an en-tire week, you have asked the whole people of the United States to read and ponder upon. You have been dwelling and dwell-ing upon its inflammatory text, so that if it ever bad any mischief in it, you have in-creased the power of that mischief to an oor is in perfect consonance with the acpions of the people. For his gallant conduct during all that contest, he shall have a slavery question, when it is totally uncalled for! The Representatives of the Democratic party. For all the sectional bitterness now prevailing, and which grows out of the slavery agitation, the Democratic Honse a member more obnoxious, politically and the slavery agitation, the Democratic Honse a member more obnoxious, politically and the slavery agitation.

party is responsible. By that it lives, and by that it will perish. Notwithstanding these facts, we are dai-ly told that the North is the disturber of cated in acts of conspiracy and outrage against the people of the southern States; and that it is responsible for the acts of John Brown, and the sentiments of a few radical and fanntical orators. I am no apology, and has none to give. It is kyaf to the Constitution; it is loyal to the Union; and they who seek to misguide and impress the people of the South with the the peace of the country; that it is impli-cated in acts of conspiracy and outrage against the people of the southern States; and that it is responsible for the acts of impress the people of the South with the idea that the people of the North, as a body, are hestile to them, do it for the purpose of factious mischief—a mischief that will have a wider range, and be attended of the hardest cases ever plant. Mr. Clerk, God forbid that I, as the Representative of a conservative constituency, should have any part in embroiling different sections of the country, or in misrepresenting one section of the country to the other, for mere political purposes and partisan aims. It is impossible for the people of the North and of the South to live together in amity and concord so long as the actions of individuals, or the actions of amall bodies, are taken as indices of dominant sentiment in those sections. Sir, the constituency I in part represent is an

tion of such a hope.

But, sir, apart from all this, I know the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] to be the leader of a band of madmen. Was and on all questions which shall have been fore the House, when it shall have been a man of just and equable temper, of a man of just and equable temper, of a fair and honorable nature, and incapile of duty to the country and my constituents. In such a position, I do not sympathize with extreme men and measures, on either hand, and shall, as far as possible, avoid any countenance of, or participation in, the discussion of topics of an exclusively sectional character, introduced merely to stimulate party passions, and inflame local prejudices.

As a Representative, Mr. Clerk, of an eminently conservative constituency, I am summently conservative constit

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loyal men of the South. - And the secession recommendations of the Nashville

In the name of my constituents of I adelphia, at least, and of the puriot S of Pennsylvania, I protest against the saults upon our character as a law-obsing and constitutionally loyal people There is not a city or State that is a ready to resist aggression in every si